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MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1969

FIVE CENTS

Area students jam Boston in record anti-war turnout

100,000 ON COMMON FOR PEACE RALLY

By Greg Bernhardt

The October 15 Moratorium far exceeded its organizers' hopes as 100,000 people converged on the Boston Common Wednesday afternoon to demonstrate their opposition to the Vietnamese war.

Easily the largest peace demonstration in Boston's history, the rally drew mostly young people from Boston area high schools and universities. They came to hear attacks on Richard Nixon's Vietnam policies by such men as Senator George McGovern and Boston University professor Howard Zinn.

Speaking before the rally, McGovern charged that "the most urgent and responsible act of American citizenship in 1969 is to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Administration to order our troops out of Vietnam now."

Speaker after speaker echoed these sentiments and the crowd responded enthusiastically. Nixon also came under attack for his recent remarks about the nation-wide protest when McGovern chided, "I regret that the President has said he will pay no attention to this effort. If he holds to that course, he will learn... that American foreign policy cannot be formed in defiance of the conscience and the common sense of the American people."

The rally on the Common climaxed the day of anti-war activity. In Cambridge, hundreds of students from MIT and Harvard canvassed the community, stopping door to door to hand out literature and talk to people about the war. Students were also on almost every street corner along Mass. Ave.

The Student Mobilization Committee headquarters in the Student Center reported that between 400 and 600 students from MIT participated in the canvassing.

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Luria wins Nobel prize

By Steve Carhart

Professor Salvador E. Luria of the Department of Biology has been named a co-recipient of the 1969 Nobel Prize in Medicine.

Luria will share the Prize with Dr. Max Delbrück of Caltech and Dr. Alfred Hershey of the Carnegie Institution Lab on Long Island for their work in the



Professor Salvador S. Luria

study of bacteria and the viruses which infect them. He is best known for his work demonstrating mutation in viruses which enable them to attack cells they could not previously enter. It is this sort of mutation which periodically produces new, epidemic strains of influenza viruses. At present Luria is studying the mechanisms by which DNA is broken down or affected by viruses.

This work, Luria said, will interface closely with the work to be done by Dr. H.G. Khorana, winner of the 1968 Nobel Prize in Medicine who will arrive here next year. Khorana has been working on the synthesis of nucleotides, the building blocks of DNA, and hopes eventually to synthesize a gene.

In a press conference Thursday, Luria said that his work "started in a trolley car in Rome in 1938" when he spoke to a professor who was working with bacteriophages, the viruses which affect bacteria.

Implications of work

Luria spoke at some length on the need for concern about the promise and danger inherent in the work being done in his field, which could eventually enable man to alter his own genetic structure. Although techniques of genetic surgery will provide enormous breakthroughs in the treatment of some diseases, the possibilities for misapplication of such techniques raise serious legal and ethical questions.

When technology moves us beyond curing diseases to altering human characteristics, Luria asked, who is to decide what qualities are desirable? Historically, he noted, our legal and institutional framework for dealing with such implications of technology has lagged behind the progress of technology itself.

The author of an article in the current issue of the *Nation* on this problem, Luria said that the National Academy of Science and the United Nations should establish committees to deal with these problems. In the end, he said, the solution will come not by limiting research, but by applying the resulting technology in an intelligent way.

When asked about his plans for his \$25,000 prize, Luria replied, "A number of anti-war activities will share the prize with my family and myself."

Luria has been one of the most active faculty members in the anti-war cause, and has spoken out against the war since its beginning. He was one of the prime movers in the faculty response to the October 15 Moratorium, and was in charge of speakers for the Tuesday night meeting at Harvard. He is also chairman of the Boston Area Faculty Group on Public Issues. "There is an enormous disproportion in our priorities," he said, calling for continuing support of Moratorium activities and a shift away from military programs in our spending.

Spock cites Nixon flaw

By Peter Peckarsky
Special to The Tech

WASHINGTON, October 15 — Dr. Benjamin Spock has described President Nixon as incapable of stopping the war due to a basic personality flaw.

The noted anti-war spokesman spoke at one of the Moratorium rallies in Washington Wednesday. George Washington University students heard him go on to condemn the Chicago 8 trial as the vengeance of a police state.

Washington demonstrations were not confined to the university campuses. 35,000 people gathered by the Washington Monument to hear Coretta King, widow of the late Dr. Martin Luther King. One-third of them joined Mrs. King, The Reverend Channing Phillips, and the Reverend Walter Fauntleroy in a march to the White House.

In full view of the West Wing, Mrs. King lit a large candle. Until the war is ended, the candle will burn in a downtown church. Then the 12,000 demonstrators marched past the Nixon's home, each bearing their own lit taper.

Surprising several observers was the lack of black demonstrators. Apparently, the Student Mobilization Committee had decided against a large-scale effort to recruit Negro support.

House demonstration

Moratorium activities began Tuesday night at the House of Representatives. A bipartisan group of liberal Congressmen hoped to keep the House in session all night in a symbolic protest to Nixon's Vietnam policies. They planned a string of one-hour speeches lasting well into the morning.

Their efforts were frustrated by a 112-110 adjournment vote at eleven pm, reversing an earlier vote. The reason for the switch, judged several representatives, was the poor quality of the speakers. Congressmen were un-

willing to spend the night listening to ill-prepared remarks.

The early closing touched off the city's first major demonstration. Five hundred students waiting to hear the speeches staged a spontaneous sit-down on the Capitol steps. Representative James Scheuer addressed the crowd, assuring them that Nixon could not ignore their protests. The students dispersed peacefully.

Sombre marchers

The day itself dawned windy and cold — the coldest autumn day so far. The stiff breeze carried the speakers' remarks to

the fringes of the crowd, "Maybe" one demonstrator wistfully remarked, "to the White House." The weather was reflected in the marchers' bearing: in marked contrast to Boston's cheerful students, demonstrators in Washington were sombre.

Will the Moratorium be effective? Or is it, as the radical left insists, whistling in the wind? A source close to the President insisted that Nixon did realize that he had to get out, and soon. A later dispatch will discuss the result of Wednesday's Moratorium, both in political circles and on the campuses.

Wiesner raps Nixon policy

"The only honor there can be in this illegal and immoral war is to be found in ending it quickly, and ending it with honesty, not subterfuge," charged Provost Jerome Wiesner at the Institute Convocation early Wednesday afternoon.

An overflow crowd in Kresge plus hundreds more in front of the Student Center listened to remarks by Wiesner, President Howard Johnson, Professor

Philip Morrison, Judy Schwartz, and Steve Ehrman '71 before embarking on the march to Boston.

Johnson once again expressed his opposition to the war in Vietnam; "So I speak today to say that this war is wrong and it must be ended. Along with a number of college presidents last Sunday, I said that the accumulated costs of the Vietnam war are not in men and material

alone; but there are costs, too, in the effects on young peoples' hopes and beliefs, and that this war stands in denial of so much that is best in our society."

Speaking to "the working people of MIT," Judy Schwartz, a secretary, asked "how many of us have thought about how the war affects us? It is our children who are dying and it is our taxes which are being raised. Our housing is not being built and our health services are suffering. And the cost of living rises every month."

Why?

"And why? Who stands to gain from the United States involvement? Why is it that the United States is always fighting people who are fighting for self determination? Why do we always support governments that are not representative of the people?"

She went on to charge that it is time for the non-professional working staff to begin "considering the implications of their work if they truly want to put a halt to this war and every other one." About war-related research, Miss Schwartz charged,

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Galbraith, Stone blast War, Compare Nixon to monarch

By Harvey Baker

An overflow crowd packed Harvard's Sanders Theatre Tuesday night to hear Moratorium kickoff addresses by I.F. Stone and Harvard professor John Kenneth Galbraith.

Both called for immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam, and insisted that the United States must learn a lesson from Vietnam and not repeat the "dangerous imperialist mistakes" again.

Nixon seen King

Reacting to Hubert Humphrey's recent public call for support for President Nixon, Stone labeled it "a footnote to an obituary," and said that this confirmed "the suspicions that most of us have had about Mr. Humphrey all along." Additionally, he noted that Mr. Nixon's own attitudes about protest of the war, particularly as expressed in his "I will not be affected" statement reminded him of Louis XIV's affirmation that "L'etat, c'est moi."

The meeting was opened by Boston University professor Howard Zinn, who introduced the speakers and generally presided over the assembly. First speaker was Massachusetts Peace Action Committee organizer Jeff Rosen, who read a cable of good wishes from Senator Eugene McCarthy, whose name, surprisingly, was the object of a good deal of hissing from the largely anti-Establishment audience. Rosen went on to remind the audience that October 15 was just the beginning, and that the work for peace will not and can not stop until all troops are out of Vietnam. He urged people to continue canvassing and to participate in the November Action Days.

Famed economist Galbraith (Please turn to page 6)



Speakers Steve Ehrmann '71, Provost Jerome Wiesner, Judy Schwartz, and President Howard Johnson await opening of Wednesday's pre-march Convocation

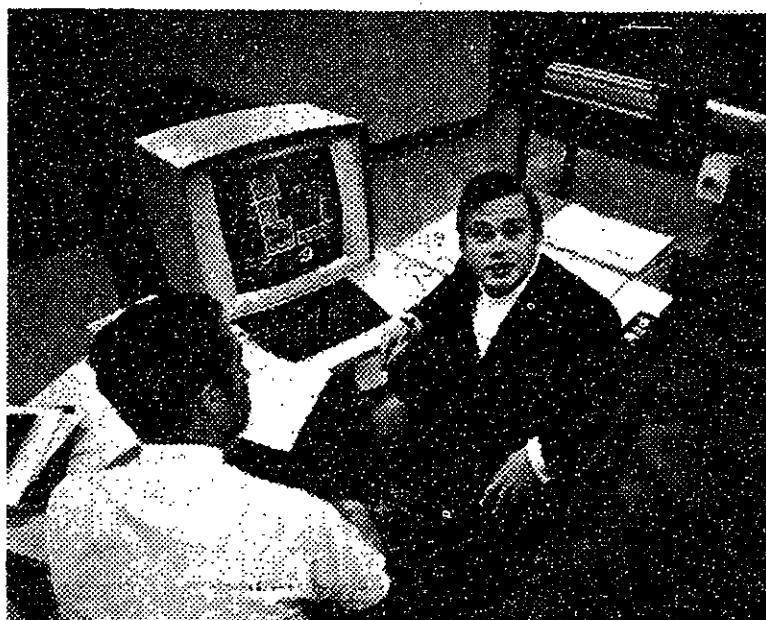
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November Action planned

By Lee Giguere

A coalition of radical groups at MIT is preparing for "massive action" aimed at closing the Instrumentation Labs November 4.

While no definite plans have been made, the group is talking about "a day of massive action... an attempt to enforce a number of demands that people at MIT have been making."

Mike Ansara, editor of the *Old Mole* and one of the organizers of "November Action" along with Mike Albert '69, feels that this could be done with "just a thousand demonstrators linking around with arms."

Area-wide effort

The November 4 action is part of an area wide effort to educate people about the aims of the coalition. While the I-Lab demonstration will be organized primarily by MIT groups, support is expected from people outside the Institute community.

MIT groups already involved

in the coalition are the RLSDS, SACC, the New University Conference, and the recently formed secretaries' group. The NUC is a national association of radical "faculty, graduate students, independent intellectuals, and university employees." The secretaries' group was formed last week with the immediate aim of guaranteeing their right to take part in the Moratorium.

Support for NLF

According to both Albert and Ansara, the coalition's political line is the "immediate withdrawal of US troops and support for the National Liberation Front." Within this there is to be room for groups whose goals go beyond this immediate effort.

Attempt to gain support

For the first three days of November, present plans call for teach-ins, local rallies, and campus demonstrations. These will culminate in the I-Lab demonstrations on the fourth. The sixth and seventh are to be filled

with local demonstrations in New Bedford, Fall River, and Lowell, along with demonstrations organized by high school students.

The hope of the coalition is to generate anti-war sentiment among working class high school and college students. The belief is that since these people are fighting the war, it is from them that support can best be gained for the anti-war movement.

Anti-draft protest

Finally, on November 8, there is to be a demonstration at a local draft board as yet unspecified. However, it is most likely to be either the area board in the Kennedy Building or an active local board.

A meeting was held last night to begin planning the week, but for the most part, demonstrations will not be carefully organized in advance. The emphasis is on letting those involved determine just what action is appropriate at each point.

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Author I.F. Stone urges immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam in a Moratorium kickoff address at Sanders Theatre last Tuesday night.

Photo by Mona Stockman

Commission favors action

By Ted Lichtenstein

"The Commission will be known not by what it says, but by what it does," summed up Professor Ken Hoffman, chairman of the newly-appointed MIT Commission, previously called the Commission on the Nature and Purposes of MIT Education.

Outlined at the first meeting last Tuesday, the Commission's

goals are ambitious and far-reaching, yet include action on short-range problems facing the Institute.

A comprehensive up-dating and re-evaluation of MIT's educational purpose will be undertaken over the next two years. The commission plans exploration of methods of education research, and administration relation to society, and self-

regulating arrangements.

The commission will emphasize long-range solutions, programs worked out over a period of ten to twenty years. Yet the group recognizes the relevancy of work for short-range solutions. By considering problems in a broader context, piecemeal effort should be avoided. The commission's ability to act on short-term issues, emphasized Hoffman, will be an important test of its effectiveness.

Advisory group

The commission is an advisory group with no direct power, which Hoffman considers an advantage to careful thought. He intends to keep from getting involved in crisis situations. Hoffman expects this to be different from what's been going on at other universities; "Why? Watch and see."

Hoffman says people must know the commission really intends to come up with a plan. They must not think that there is nothing they can do to change things. The temporary office of the commission is in 39-625. Members of the community are encouraged to write or drop in with their views.

The commission meets today from 3 to 5 in 26-110, which will be its regular meeting place. Meetings will be open to the public, excluding exceptional cases. Permanent office headquarters will be set up closer to 26-110.

Johnson statement

President Howard Johnson, in an address to the commission, (Please turn to page 5)

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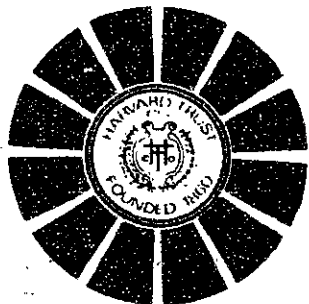
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On to Washington!

The October Vietnam Moratorium has come and gone. Where do we stand?

The Moratorium turnout exceeded even the organizers' wildest dreams. It has demonstrated that the anti-war movement is on the verge of becoming (or perhaps has already become) a broadly-based, majority movement.

The Moratorium also demonstrated that many segments of the nation besides the academic community have come to realize that it has been the students who have been talking sense all along, not the government.

In the months ahead, we must capitalize on the momentum of October 15 to continue to build a movement more broadly based than any which has gone before. In doing so, we must recognize that most of our new support will come from that vast group of Americans who are confused and frustrated by the war, but have not yet come to see that withdrawal is the only solution. In seeking the support of these people, we must frankly admit that there are no perfect solutions to Vietnam, but that withdrawal is the least painful of the alternatives we have.

We believe that most Americans need a small nudge to induce them to join our movement. We must not shout at them; talking softly will be sufficient. The movement spearheaded by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee must not alienate poten-

tial supporters just when it is on the verge of enormous success.

People are beginning to realize that the true American patriot should support withdrawal. We should carry American flags, not NLF flags. We are in the process of rescuing our country from the false patriotism of the warmakers.

We wholeheartedly agree with those who say that the Moratorium movement does not focus on the real issue—American imperialism. However, it is our judgement that a massive movement which can educate people about the mistakes of our Vietnam policy is the best vehicle for educating the public to see the similar mistakes we are making elsewhere in the world.

We do not expect the events of Wednesday past to be the blow which will force the government to reverse its disastrous policy. Based upon the success of October, however, we feel that this potential exists for November activities. The momentum, support, and organizational strength which we have built for October must be put to work immediately to build for a two-day Moratorium on November 13 and 14, followed by the most massive March to Washington this nation has ever seen on November 15.

Nixon could ignore the chants on the Common. He will not be able to ignore a million persons in the capitol. We must give Nixon no peace until he gives us peace.

Behind the scenes

By Carson Agnew

If you think the administration was only worrying about the Moratorium and the SDS last week, you're wrong. A lot of worrying was done here over a bill which might have let SACC end war research in a matter of days, and which at the very least would have changed the way research here is conducted. That it won't is a credit to the lobbying talent of the universities of this country in general, and our Provost, Jerome B. Wiesner, in particular.

Two riders

The bill in question was the Miltiray Procurement Authorization Act of 1970. The problems were caused by two riders which were tacked onto the bill in the House of Representatives by L. Mendel Rivers' Armed Services Committee.

Section 401 of the bill apparently outlawed any Defense Department research which did not have "a direct and apparent relationship to a specific military function or operation." In other words, any war-related research funded under the bill had damn well better be war-related. In fact,

George Dummer, Associate Director of the MIT Division of Sponsored Research, felt that the section was aimed at DOD sponsored social-science — a move to force some of the Defense money now spent on such projects into agencies like the National Institutes of Health.

The other rider, Section 402 was potentially worse. It would have required that each proposal for research contracts or grants to DOD be accompanied by a statement of the institutions "cooperation on military matters such as the Reserve Officer Training Corps and military recruitment on campus." The report would have to be filed with Congress 60 days before any award of money.

Congressional veto

The idea here, apparently, was to allow Congress to veto individual awards to schools which did not stand firm on ROTC. In principle, it implied that members of Congress could object to a project for almost any reason.

It meant too that any radical group which wanted to end war-

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Letters to The Tech

On moral bankruptcy

To the Editor:

Of all the paper, letters, and pamphlets which came into my hands with respect to the October 15th Moratorium, none was more welcome than the President's letter to the MIT community dated October 2nd. One hope he expressed in that letter is that his statement, which I wholeheartedly endorse, would "encourage other individuals in our community to consider their own positions on these matters during the period ahead."

His letter mentions "a serious gap between the goals we profess as a nation and our ability to meet these goals in our actions." In my view, and I feel certain in his as well, this gap plagues not only the nation but also the institution that is MIT and each of us as individuals. The chasm between what we do and what we say has finally become so enormous that our usually so serviceable adaptive mechanisms, e.g. rationalization and denial, are stretched beyond the breaking point. We can therefore restore our own internal equilibrium only by either accepting our inhumanity and keeping silent accordingly, or by asserting our humanity in both action and speech. The requirement to choose between these alternatives is upon the nation and the Institute no less than it is upon each of us as individuals.

The capital that is the good name of the Institute should be drawn on only in the most serious and demanding crisis. The agonizing self-examination that many of our colleagues endured in order to decide whether or not they had a right to speak their deeply felt views as mem-

bers of the Institute faculty instead of merely as individuals, testifies to the respect they have for the Institute as such and to the unusually profound meaning they assign to an extremely rare expression of the sense of the faculty on a political matter. I share that estimate of the preciousness of the name of the Institute.

It may seem frivolous to be concerned over the good name of the Institute while a massive killing machine is being operated on each of our responsibility and when the spasms of wretchedness and guilt threaten to render our domestic body politic. But it

is not frivolous. It is of the utmost importance.

Some think we are near a time of great shaking and even destruction. However, prescient that forecast may be, there can be no denying that sooner or later we must come to a time of moral and spiritual rebuilding. What will then be the sources of moral capital? We have before us the example of the German universities which in their time of crisis, kept their silence in order to preserve their prerogatives. They paid for their privileges with total moral bankruptcy. By

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On ignorance

By Bruce Schwartz

In a true spirit of scientific adventurousness, I conducted the following study this past summer. Finding myself one week with three days of idle time, I decided to "catch up on things." I started with the Times, switched to my local newspaper, then read Time, caught the Six O'Clock News, Ramparts, Scientific American, Fortune, a couple of books....

This went on for three days, twelve hours a day, through meals and other biological functions, incessantly reading, watching, listening attempting to catch up on the world. At the end of that time I felt fairly well informed, although if you'd asked me about the government of Burma or birth control in Ceylon I'd have been somewhat at a loss. Also, I had a towering monumental headache and an abysmal depression. To recover I hunched to the seashore.

A week or so later, of course, all my painfully acquired information had begun to pass under

the heading of "outdated" or "obsolete." And although I had done the equivalent of (for me) a normal month's worth of reading in current affairs, I could by no means sit back for a month, secure in the knowledge that I was up on everything.

The statement is made that "man's store of knowledge is doubling every ten years". Which means that even if you try constantly to keep abreast of new developments, you are inevitably going to become more ignorant relative to that total mass of knowledge. However, if one also considers all the information you are supposed to need to be an "informed citizen"—such things as the tax laws of the United States, the facts on Vietnam, your local schools, the national debt— and further, that this information is constantly changing, constantly being added to and phased out, one is forced to the obvious conclusion that one really doesn't have a prayer of

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Heresy

Nixon in trouble

By Harvey Baker

Do you remember when President Johnson called the critics of his war policy "nervous nellys?" Well, after he announced he was stepping down, outspoken protest diminished and remained at a low level during the first eight months of Mr. Nixon's presidency, allowing him a "period of grace." Happily, this has ended and it is pleasing to note that the nervous nellys are back at work again.

Several matters have sprung up just recently, and it is worthwhile to look at a few of them. First, there is the Haynsworth

case. The President's nomination of Clement Haynsworth to become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was not a good one. The judge has a deserved reputation for being against integration, and for interpreting the "all deliberate speed" clause in the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation ruling as meaning "at a snail's pace." This does not please liberal Senators or the NAACP and makes Nixon vulnerable to attack from those who are suspicious of his "Southern strategy." If Nixon intends to push for Haynsworth's nomination to the High Court, one word of advice to those who oppose it is sufficient: Give him hell.

Additionally, Haynsworth is considered anti-labor by the AFL-CIO, on the basis of some of his rulings a few years ago. Finally, the South Carolina judge is involved in much shady financial dealing, including the purchase of stock in a firm on whose case he was about to make a crucial judicial ruling. In short, Haynsworth's nomination

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Commission must decide on definition of scientist House bill threat to MIT

(Continued from page 3)

stated that he was optimistic about its future. He hoped its recommendations would take effect very soon.

Johnson expressed pleasure that the commission is composed of young people, explaining that the future of MIT is in the hands of its young members. Johnson stated his willingness to give the commission his views on the future of MIT.

Student members

Commission member Charlie Mann '72 stated that he is unhappy about the administration's decision to have two undergraduates on the commission rather than three. Wells Eddleman '71 is expected to bring this up at the next General Assembly meeting. Hoffman concluded that due to the open participation the commission offers the issue may not be of great consequence.

Hoffman will work full time on the commission for the next two years, and is relieved of all responsibilities in the Department of Mathematics. He was formerly Chairman of the Committee of Pure Mathematics.

Defining science

Indication was given of some specific items the committee would take up. Hoffman said a main point to be established is the definition of a scientist or engineer. In view of the importance of technology in society scientists and engineers must be made competent in the decision making process. Stronger, broader people are needed. How to provide this without sacrificing scientific training Hoffman recognizes as a tough problem.

A long term question is whether MIT should continue to center on science and engineering. This has been a debated question in the past.

Mann is concerned that MIT professional education is divorced from actual practice of a profession. Some integrated job-type experience may be in order.

The commission starts with an indoctrination period during which the meeting schedule will be dense. Later there will be more task force and sub-committee work. The people on the commission will go out into the community to talk with people.

Hoffman says the commission has no intention of displacing existing structures. It intends to

work with the CEP.

The commission met from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm. Its first meeting was a somewhat rambling discussion on what to get down to the first in the indoctrination series, but Hoffman expects to begin acting soon.

Prof. William T. Martin, Chairman of the Faculty, and Chairman of the Planning Committee, presented the Planning Committee report, with the comment, "Use it as you wish."

The form of the commission's reports is currently undecided. Hoffman speculated they may be periodic short reports or recommendations for action.

(Continued from page 4)

related research on a university campus could have done so by disrupting ROTC drills or a recruiter's visit. The 60 day waiting period would have meant that individual researchers would have had to start writing a proposal for new work almost nine months in advance of the end of a project and well in advance of enough results to make a proposal for continued support realistic.

The bill, with riders attached, was reported out of committee on September 26 and was passed by the House on October 1. The National Council on Education (NCE), an organization in Wash-


ington which watched for bills which might affect universities and colleges, found out about the riders about the 29th of September and started making phone calls and sending letters to their clients.

At least two of these calls were to MIT. The lobbyists in Washington decided that their best chance to stop the riders was in the Senate-House conference committee which was convened to iron out differences between the two versions of the bill. People in the university organizations who knew possible members of the committee were assigned them, and provided with facts and arguments by the

NEC and their own staffs. At MIT, both Dr. Wiesner and Jack Ruina, Vice-President for Special Laboratories, were calling their old acquaintances in Congress. According to a reliable source, Wiesner was coordinating the approach being made to Sen. Stuart Symington.

And the lobbying pulled through. At this writing Section 402 was dead, and at the very least Section 401 was due to be watered down and clarified as to what type of research is forbidden. Which all goes to show how American representative (elected or no) democracy can make the world safe for a little disinterested university research.

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W.C. FIELDS FESTIVAL

(continues)

16th - 18th "Poppy" 6&8:40

Sat/Mat 3:15

"Mrs. Wiggs" 7:10 & 9:55

9th - 21st "Six of a Kind" 6&8:40

Sun/Mat 3:15

"The Big Broadcast" 7:05/7:45

Letters...

(Continued from page 4)

squandering their capital in silence, they robbed their nation of one of the few bases on which, after the holocaust, its honor could have been rebuilt. Seen in such a light, and I personally cannot help myself from seeing it so, the speaking up of the Institute is a most urgent and patriotic duty. Such speech is as much for the future as for its possible influence on current events. It is the seed of our honor.

One among us has reminded us that the Institute enjoys the state-granted privilege of tax exemption. He warns us that the privilege may be withdrawn if political statements were to be pronounced by the Institute. To those among us who would infer an invitation to silence from that, I commend a reading of the words of Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer:

"Who would deny that the German, again and again has done his utmost in bravery, and has risked his life while obeying orders, following his calling or doing his work. . . But in so doing, he has not understood the world; he has not anticipated that his willingness to subordinate his ego and to risk his life for his calling can be abused for evil. . . Thus, the German never grasped a decisive and fundamental idea: the necessity to act freely and responsibly even if it impaired his work and his calling."

Pastor Bonhoeffer was a member of the German Resistance. He was executed on the 5th of April, 1945 in the German concentration camp at Flossenbürg. The shame of the German universities may fade. Dietrich Bonhoeffer's word and, above all, his example lives.

Joseph Weizenbaum
Associate Professor
Electrical Engineering and
Political Science

CAMBRIDGE RALLY HITS WAR EFFORT

(Continued from page 1)

then rose, and expressing his confidence in the Movement, stated "I have no doubt that public opinion is now forcing an end to this war." Galbraith continued, explaining that there is no problem about a credibility

gap any more, such as the one which plagued the Johnson Administration, "because when a general or someone says we are going to win the war, the public takes it for granted that that's not the case."

He went on to describe how pitifully few supporters of the war remain, and characterized one of them, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-Louisiana) as a man "steeped in Southern tradition,

military patronage, and high-proof alcohol."

The audience, consisting chiefly of members of the Harvard academic community, reserved its loudest cheers of the night for author I.F. Stone. In a lengthy speech, Stone vowed his continued work for peace and called US involvement in Southeast Asia "a rear guard action." He asked those students present who intended to canvass in Cambridge and Boston to focus their

attack on the larger questions of US imperialism and not just on Vietnam. He said other military adventures abroad have also been mistaken, specifically in the Dominican Republic and Guatemala. Stone fears too many people are against the war only because we're losing and not on principle. He expressed his hope that people really have learned a lesson and that our experience in Vietnam will be the last of its kind.



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OCTOBER 29, 1969

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OH!
WHAT A
LOVELY WAR

Troop withdrawal

(Continued from page 1)

"I think it is time that we found out what it is that we are running so smoothly. It's time we stop letting decisions be made for us and decide for ourselves what we support."

Slap at Nixon

Wiesner, speaking about the Moratorium, said that it was planned to help bring about an early end to the war. "When the President and those who back his view," he continued "say that October 15 will not help achieve an early peace in Vietnam, they have one kind of peace in mind. One in which appearances play a major role."

"The voices of despair say

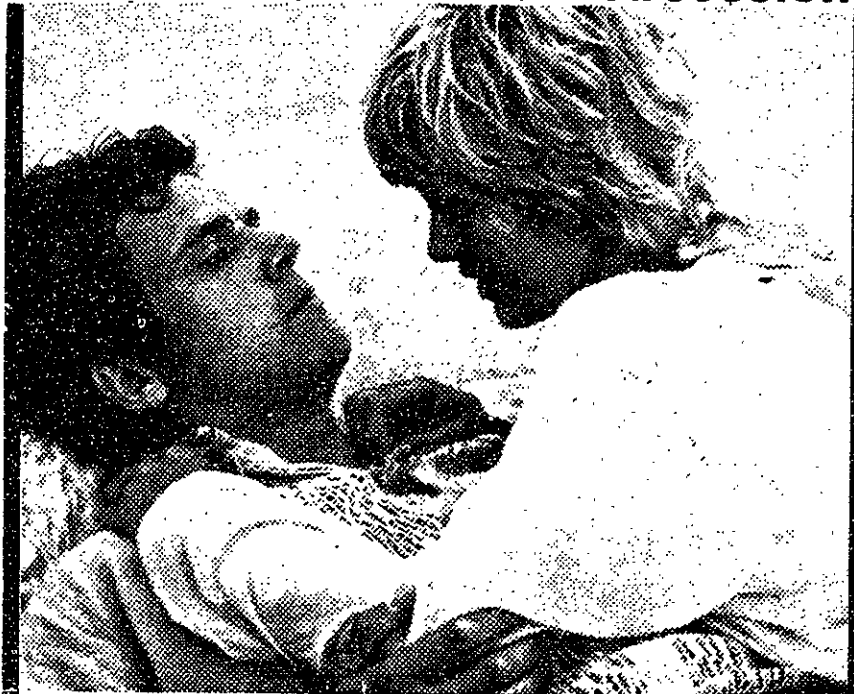
that our protest stems from the recent disclosure that the United States involved itself without any request from that country's government, and the widely held suspicion that the justification for our vast escalation of that war, the Gulf of Tonkin incident, was at best an incredible intelligence and communications blunder and possibly even a deliberate deception. The voices of humanity," he continued, "say that it is hard to be proud of our vast power punishing a tiny country that doesn't know how to quit. They say that pride should not compel us to continue the carnage and destruction of the past five years. And all

these voices are saying urgently and desperately that we should have the courage to face our mistakes and wrongdoings squarely."

About possible courses of action, Wiesner said that the only one suitable to him is to "stop on a very urgent timetable. All other courses have grave uncertainties. Nixon's course," he explained, "is to build up the South Vietnamese army until it can stand by itself, meanwhile slowly or swiftly withdrawing our forces. Past experience should not make us optimistic about this route. Because in any event we would end up with an endless commitment to support a military government of low attractiveness."

The major point against a quick withdrawal, according to Wiesner, is the fate of the people who allied themselves with the United States. He suggested relocation to the US or another friendly Asian country as a possible solution.

Their love grew, paused, renewed itself and became an obsession.



more

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Attendance drops at MIT; students rally on Common

(Continued from page 1)

Many schools and communities scheduled activities before the Boston rally. Several thousand people heard Harvard professor George Wald attack US foreign policy at a rally on the Cambridge Common before the march downtown. Nixon and the war were also the topics at MIT's Convocation before the MIT contingent left for Boston.

Between three and four thousand members of the MIT community marched to the Common. Led by Prof. Jerome Wiesner (MIT Provost), the marchers filed down the right hand lanes of Mass. Ave. People were still moving onto the street by the Student Center when those heading the march were nearly to the other side of the Harvard Bridge. President Howard Johnson also joined the march.

Few classes held
While most of the classes

were cancelled by agreement between students and teachers, a few were held. The 8.02 lecture drew about 8 or 10 people while the 5.41T lecture was attended by about 40 out of 400. Three-quarters of the Admissions office staff was absent and the libraries reported about 50% of the personnel absent. The Draper Laboratories, however, reported "operations as usual." The Moon Show shut down for the day.

The weather was perfect for a parade and most of the people seemed to enjoy the march downtown. Boston and Cambridge police escorted the marchers and blocked the traffic on many of the major routes. The Harvard contingent closely followed the MIT group across the bridge to Commonwealth Ave. Banners and signs hung from windows along the march route and one sympathizer loudly played "I Feel Like I'm Fixin' to Die Rag" by Country Joe and the Fish, much to the amusement of the crowd.

Onlookers

Many people watched from windows and cars, but there were few visible reactions from the onlookers. Most of the older people who like the benches along Commonwealth moved to what they deemed safer quarters when they saw the crowd. A few of the motorists had their lights on but a poll taken by a television station showed that only one car out of fifty was following Senator Hugh Scott's suggestion of turning on car lights in support of President Nixon.

There was already a huge crowd on the Common by the time the MIT contingent arrived. The announcer greeted each group of marchers as they arrived from all directions of the city. Those assembled were entertained by singers while others still marching made their way

(Please turn to page 14)

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IOWA SCOUTS NAB 8 TONS OF GRASS

GRINELL, Iowa (LNS)—100 Boy Scouts turned out for a "marijuana pull-in" recently under the sponsorship of the local law enforcement agency.

Equipped with samples of

their prey, generously supplied by the sponsors, the industrious youths fanned out through the city and its environs with instructions to pull up the hemp and deposit it in the city dump. The day's haul came to eight tons.

The "pull-in" was designed, Deputy Sheriff Gene Rodberg explained, to publicize the large

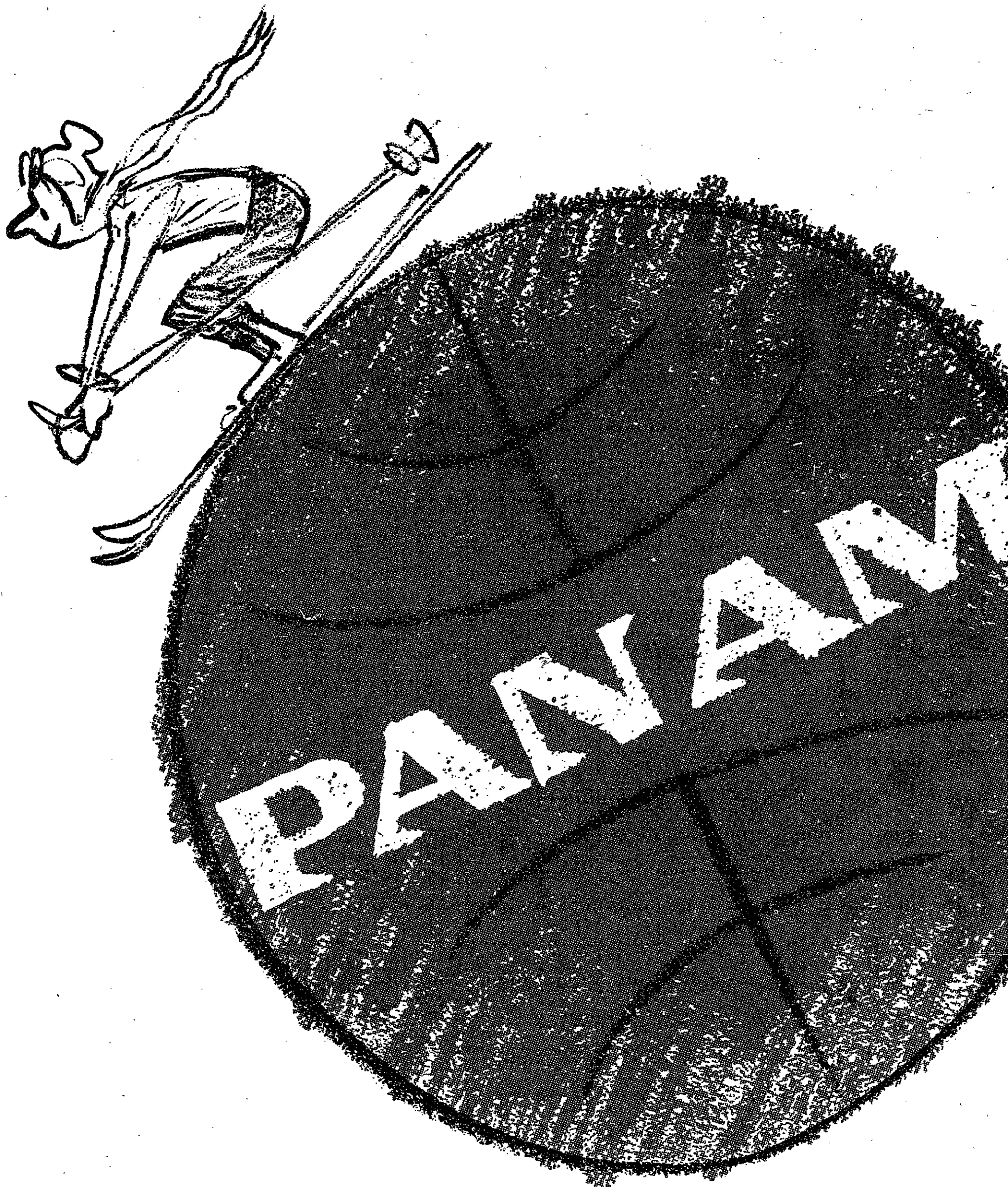
amount of marijuana growing wild in Grinnell and throughout Iowa. The point being, Deputy Rodberg explains, that an informed citizenry is an enlightened mass and should destroy the dope on contact.

Iowa grass isn't highly regarded but it's still a possession bust, and Iowa lawmen have been known to pull people out

of suspicious corn fields. "Out of state youths" have been blamed for the popular refining method involving boiling alcohol.

As the Scouts worked busily at their assigned tasks, a police guard was established to protect the freshly picked grass from possible seizure by dissident forces. "There've been a lot of

people at the dump today," said one officer warily. Another, declining to give his name, commented, "Boy, how much could we sell that for in New York!" A fifteen-year-old Scout told reporters this was his first experience with the drug, although he'd heard a lot about it. "I'll be sure to recognize it from now on," he offered.



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Ad hoc group recommends Secretariat, parliamentarian MIT housing welcomed

By Alex Makowski

Several students, frustrated by what they see as a gradual erosion of effective student government at MIT, met Tuesday night to develop some concrete proposals for improving the General Assembly.

The Ad Hoc Committee to Discuss General Assembly Proceedings hopes to streamline and revitalize government here. The group's suggestions will be presented to the delegates at the Tuesday meeting.

Secretariat

First, the ad hoc committee called for the creation of an

effective Secretariat. It would handle such administrative details as publishing current lists of committee chairmen and informing representatives of meeting times and places. Presently, the burden of fulfilling these responsibilities is carried by the Secretary General.

However, this measure will not reverse what the committee calls the disintegration of Assembly meetings. Roberts Rules of Order have been discarded, and there are no checks to see if a student voting on a motion is really a legitimate delegate.

Parliamentarian

To remedy these problems, the committee proposed either a return to Roberts or the selection of a parliamentarian qualified to oversee meetings. Roll call voting or assigned seating would simplify the task of validating votes.

The meeting closed with a discussion of some general improvements. The *ad hoc* group called for formal Agenda Committee meetings, as specified in the constitution, to lend a little more order to the Assembly meetings. The committee also asked that RLSDS vacate the UAP office.

By Bob Dennis

In beginning the long complex process of seeking to implement its housing program announced for Cambridge last spring, MIT has encountered typical community prejudices and anxieties.

Surveys of residents near the Clarendon Avenue site in north Cambridge indicated initial opposition to the development of 150 new housing units. The community feared the effects of having many poor-families enter the neighborhood and objected to the construction of a high-rise building.

As evidenced at a cordial tea held there recently, the community now seems satisfied with MIT's latest plans. These plans call for a somewhat reduced number of units, all for elderly citizens, to be developed in two separate low-rise structures on the site. A community store will also be constructed within the development.

Cambridgeport site

MIT last week agreed to delay filing petition for a zoning change for the Erie Street site in Cambridgeport. The Cambridgeport Planning Team supports, in principle, the Institute's plans for up to 200 low rent units for

both the elderly and families. The Planning Team refused to support a zoning change at this time, since MIT has not yet received a guarantee of the federal subsidies which would allow the low-rent nature of the project.

In the event that the federal subsidies were not forthcoming, the Planning Team asked for prior guarantees that MIT would not use the land for other purposes unless it had the approval of the neighborhood. Also, MIT

would not sell the property for purposes other than low-rent housing for residents without first restricting the deed to low-rise zoning density.

Institute Real Estate Officer, Antony Herrey said that the community's fear of eventual high-rise luxury units were unfounded particularly because the site is "the worst possible location" for such a development. He said that he expects no further substantial opposition from the community.

Chavez talks at Emmanuel; asks support of the people

By Harvey Baker

Amid tumultuous cries of "Huelga!" and "Viva la revolution!", Cesar Chavez, famed leader of the striking grape pickers, spoke Monday night at Emmanuel College.

The focus of the Mexican-American's speech was directed at the need for money to fund the migrant workers' strike. The growers, said Chavez, have all of big business on their side and are receiving support from various right-wing groups and the Pentagon.

Shipments of grapes to sol-

diers overseas have increased 80%, said Chavez, and when asked to explain this drastic upsurge the military passed it off as a sudden "craving for grapes" by our GI's. Additionally, while grape sales nationally are off 30%, the percentage of grapes in fruit cocktails is up quite a bit, and so is consumption of raisins. All this indirectly hurts the migrants while the California growers continue in their refusal to recognize the United Farm Workers, the grape pickers union.

The program opened with folk singing by a very pretty young lady, identified only as Dolores, who led the crowd of about 300 in singing "Both Sides Now" and "Turn, Turn, Turn." The general atmosphere of the meeting was reminiscent of the early civil rights work in the South, with repeated calls by all speakers for unity among people of all races, colors, and creeds. Emphasis was on brotherhood, love, and non-violence. Said Chavez, "Non-violent will-power

is necessary to endure the long weeks, months, and years ahead until we can see our struggle through to its victorious conclusion. I have faith that the people are on our side."

Boycott

Terming the boycott "an almost perfect means of non-violent struggle," Chavez commented that by obtaining court orders prohibiting picketing, demonstrations, etc., the growers had practically forced the migrant laborers to adopt the boycott as their means with which to fight back. Convinced that all the major interests in this country are opposing them, the workers decided four years ago to "take their case to the people." This has been their strategy ever since then, and will continue until a fair and equitable agreement is reached.

Employers contacted the grape pickers union last June, and entered into negotiations which lasted for three weeks; however, at the end of this time no progress had been made, so they were discontinued. The two issues at these discussions were wages and health and safety conditions. In addition to asking for a minimum wage, the workers pointed to a survey taken by the State of California which showed that 630 of 750 workers questioned suffered from symptoms of pesticide poisoning.



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The Coop Asks You to Vote

On about October 10 I am sending every Coop member a copy of the proposed revisions to the by-laws, a supplement explaining the revisions, and a ballot. The editorial in the September 27 edition of the *Harvard Crimson*, reprinted below, sums up the situation exactly. I urge every Coop member to cast a ballot.

MILTON P. BROWN
President, Harvard Cooperative Society
Professor of Retailing
Harvard Business School

PAGE TWO

The Harvard Crimson

The University Daily, Founded 1873

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James M. Fallows '70, President

Night Editor for this Issue: Richard E. Hyland '69-4
Photo Ed. for this Issue: Christopher H. Ripman '70
Ed. Night Ed. for this Issue: Thomas H. Geoghan '71

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1969

Brass Tacks

Coop Reform

LAST YEAR'S nearly successful coup at the Coop is beginning to yield results. Next month Coop members will have the chance to approve some long-overdue revisions in the Coop's by-laws. If at least 25 per cent of the members bother to return their ballots, the structure of the Coop can become more representative of the membership and open to future improvements.

The main changes proposed by a committee of the board of directors and already approved by the ten stockholders encompass:

- Democratizing the stockholders and board of directors to give students half the seats on each.
- Replacing the annual meeting with an election by mail.
- Allowing any member to run for the board if he can get a petition with 100 member signatures.

The amendments also implement a proportional voting system in which students will vote for student candidates and non-students (alumni, officers, employees) vote for non-students. Voting by mail with proportional representation will safeguard the Coop from a sudden takeover by a small number of members, while offering a way for minorities to have representatives on the board.

If no one petitions to be a candidate or if at least five per cent of the members don't vote, then, as

before, all bets are off and the stockholders' nominations automatically take office. Even if nobody cares enough to run for an office this year, the structure will at least be there for the future.

The amendments offered by the Coop shift virtually all decision-making power from the stockholders, who are self-appointed, to the directors, who would more than ever represent the membership. The directors instead of the "trustee" stockholders would set the rebate rate, for example. While continuing to hold the 500 shares of Coop stock in trust, the stockholders will become no more than a nominating board for the directors.

If the Coop is ever going to change, now is its chance. To approve any amendment affecting the relationship between management and membership at least 25 per cent of the members must vote. Last fall about a thousand members expressed interest in changing the Coop; this fall at least fifteen thousand have to react. The management plans to publicize the changes widely and to allow voting by mail. Only about 30 per cent of Harvard's alumni ever bother to vote for the Board of Overseers.

NO MATTER what happens to the by-law proposals, the Coop is working to push the rebate back up. The rates this year have slipped again to 5.5 per cent for charge and 7.5 per cent for cash. Because of a new charge arrangement with Harvard Trust, the Coop will now be able to cut billing expenses.

No one has to use the new Coop-CAP cards. Cash business will continue as usual, but anyone wishing to charge will now receive a monthly bill from the bank, listing Coop expenditures and any charges at stores honoring CAP. Since the bank is now handling all billing and immediately reimbursing the Coop for all charges, the Coop will give a rebate on all purchases, even ones not paid within a month.

Harvard Trust will have a tougher credit policy than did the Coop, but no tougher than the Coop planned for itself this fall. Because of the high cost of money the Coop was planning to tighten credit and tack a 1.5 per cent interest charge on overdue bills.

The new system, therefore, offers a chance for students to establish credit and for the Coop to cut expenses. The Coop's increased profits will flow back to members, which, after all, is what a cooperative society is all about. — ALAN S. GEISMER JR.

If you do not receive a ballot in the mail, please stop at any Coop store cashier's counter and pick up a ballot.

Ballots must be in by Nov. 7th!

the Coop

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Female demonstrator heads for Moratorium rally.

Photo by Craig Davis

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Ignorance and the idiot box...

(Continued from page 4)
"keeping up". In short, you're an ignorant idiot.

You may say, "I realize that I can't possibly know more than an infinitesimal fraction of what is going on in the world, but so what? How much of it concerns me? I know all that I need to know." That may have been true when you were in the caves, brother, but it ain't so now. Back then you only needed to know about the tribe, the weather, the hunting and perhaps the terrain over the hill. That was what mattered to you; all that affected your life. Today, however, many more things influence your life. The Federal tax laws affect your life, industrial pollution threatens it, traffic congestion aggravates it, Richard Nixon infringes upon it; oh, you've got lots to worry you— those folks in Roxbury, the men at the draft board, hacks at desks in Washington, your local revolutionary, your neighbor in the KKK, furtive little men in the Kremlin. . . and

will your garbageman go berserk and assassinate the dogcatcher? These people make decisions that affect you; you're supposed to be aware of these issues so that you can be an informed citizen and vote properly. Now how do you keep up with all that? You can't! Especially not you MIT students who take 65 hours!

And yet nearly everyone presumes to make opinions about the world on the basis of such minimal knowledge. Worse: very few of us have any way of knowing whether we're getting the truth or not. Since we can't all go to Saigon and check out the situation ourselves, we have to rely on the media.

So your view of the world—that is, THE WORLD, the big overview— can be likened to the way a man might perceive his surroundings if he were enclosed in a tomb equipped with TV cameras to the outside. His view is first, incomplete, because the camera only shows part of the landscape, and second, incorrect, because even the best color TV

does not produce exactly true-to-life colors. Furthermore, his TV cameras are likely to be covered with filters, depending on the biases of the various cameraman. One screen has a red tinge, one a blue tinge, another a red white blue hue. And finally, the viewer himself has preconceptions that color everything as well as a selectivity that governs which screen he views.

Imagine the wretch who tries to keep tabs on matters which are of real concern to him. That means he must keep tabs on Congress, the President, the oil companies, the stock market, cost-of-living crime rates, impending wars, riots, revolutions, unemployment — because all these things affect him one way or another, and he wants to be a responsible citizen, right? Now: If after keeping up on all this, and writing his Congressman, and working for his favorite political organization, do you think he will have time to go to work? (or as in your case, classes?)

This wretch is known as the public, or The People. Now

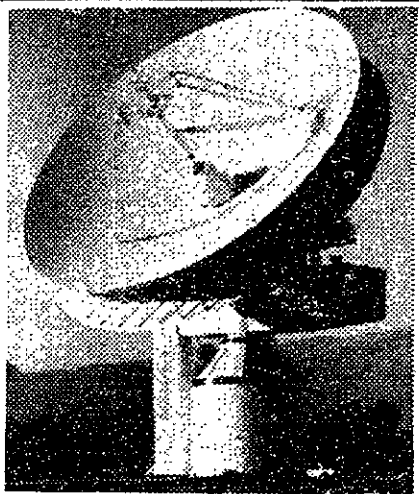
some folks can devote all their time to making decisions that affect The People. They are called rulers. Some folks are paid to spend all their time keeping up on a few specific areas, and to influence the rulers in behalf of their clients. We call such men lobbyists. The People are too busy working to inquire into their interests. They invariably get screwed by the rulers and the lobbyists. Even if you gave them all power, they'd be too damn busy to exercise it.

Right now somebody in Washington, or Moscow, or New York is doing something that will affect your life. Here in Cambridge they may be building your next war. And quite possibly you'll never know it till it hits you, because you're an ignorant idiot, and you've no way to become wise.

Possibly none of this is new to you. If that's the case, how is it that there are so many of us, right here at this marvelous intellectual oasis, that seem to be so damned sure what it's all about? The Corporation sits smugly while being called pigs, then complacently sits down to such— nothing is wrong! While others are absolutely certain that there's nothing worth saving. How can anybody be sure they've got it all psyched out? The next time you think you understand the big picture (as the Army likes to call it) start repeating, "I'm an ignorant idiot, an ignorant idiot, I'm. . ."

Makes you feel humble, but a bit more amenable to reason. If it frustrates you that you can never really know what's going on in the world, think of your grandchildren. Think of a time when there are twice as many people and even more sophisticated technology. Assuming the world lasts that long, your grandchildren may envy you the simple life.

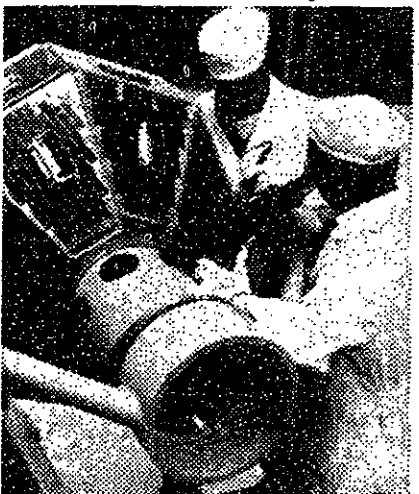
So there's a world out there. It's big and it affects you powerfully; you can at most know only about a fraction of it and when you try to respond to it, to affect it. . . Sometimes, it doesn't seem you, little man, can affect it.



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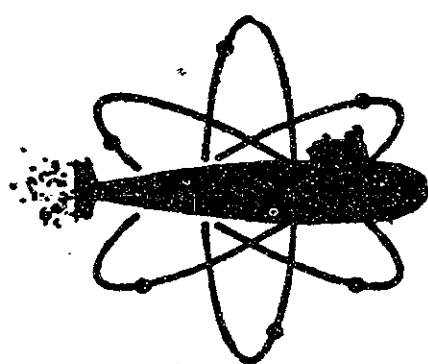
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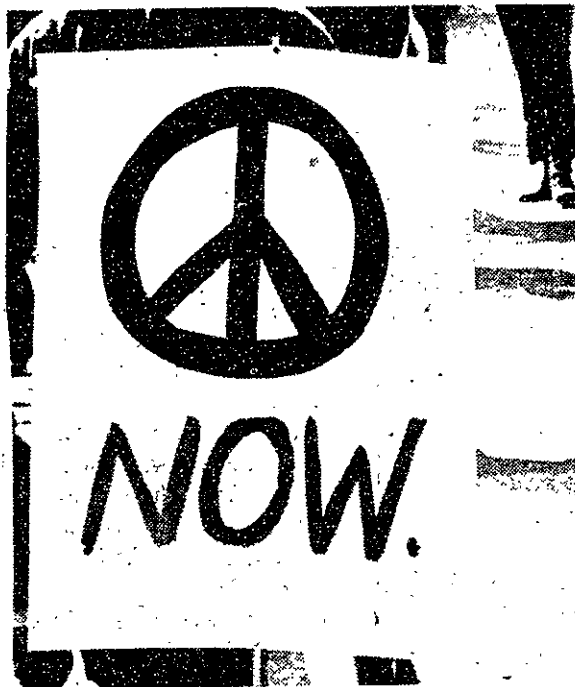
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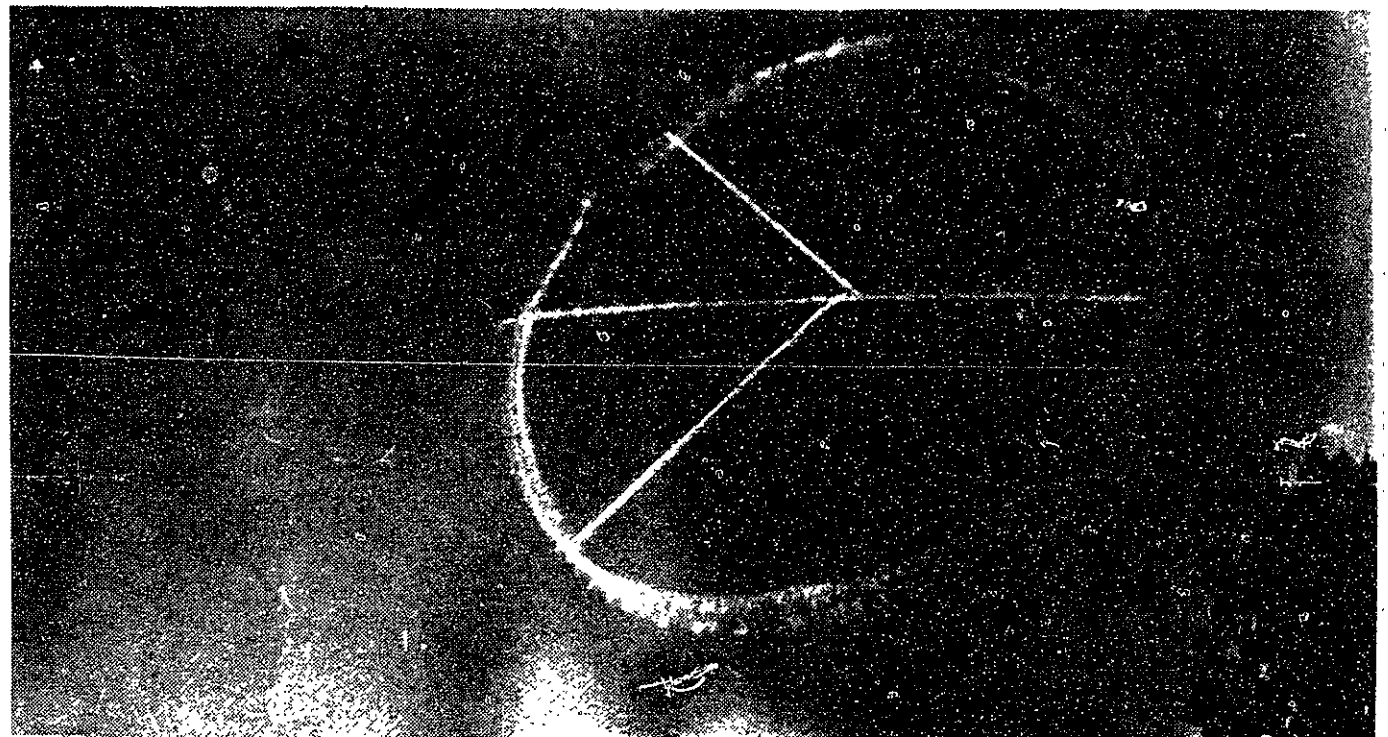
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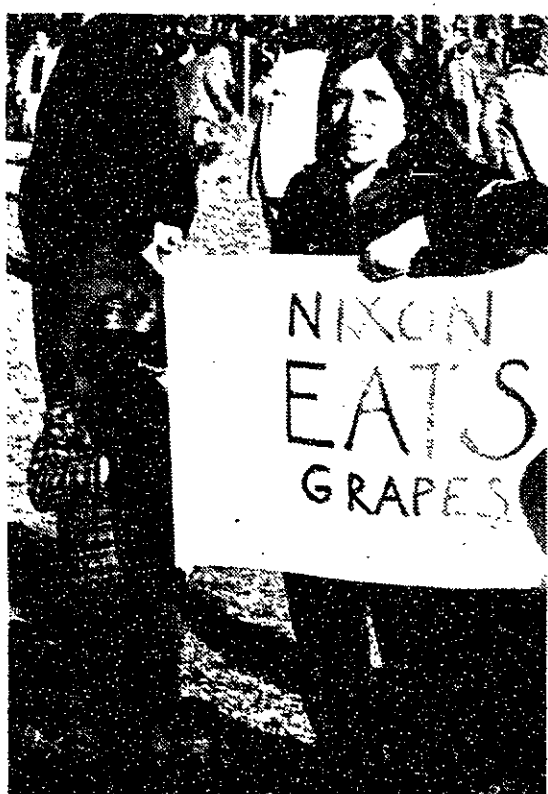
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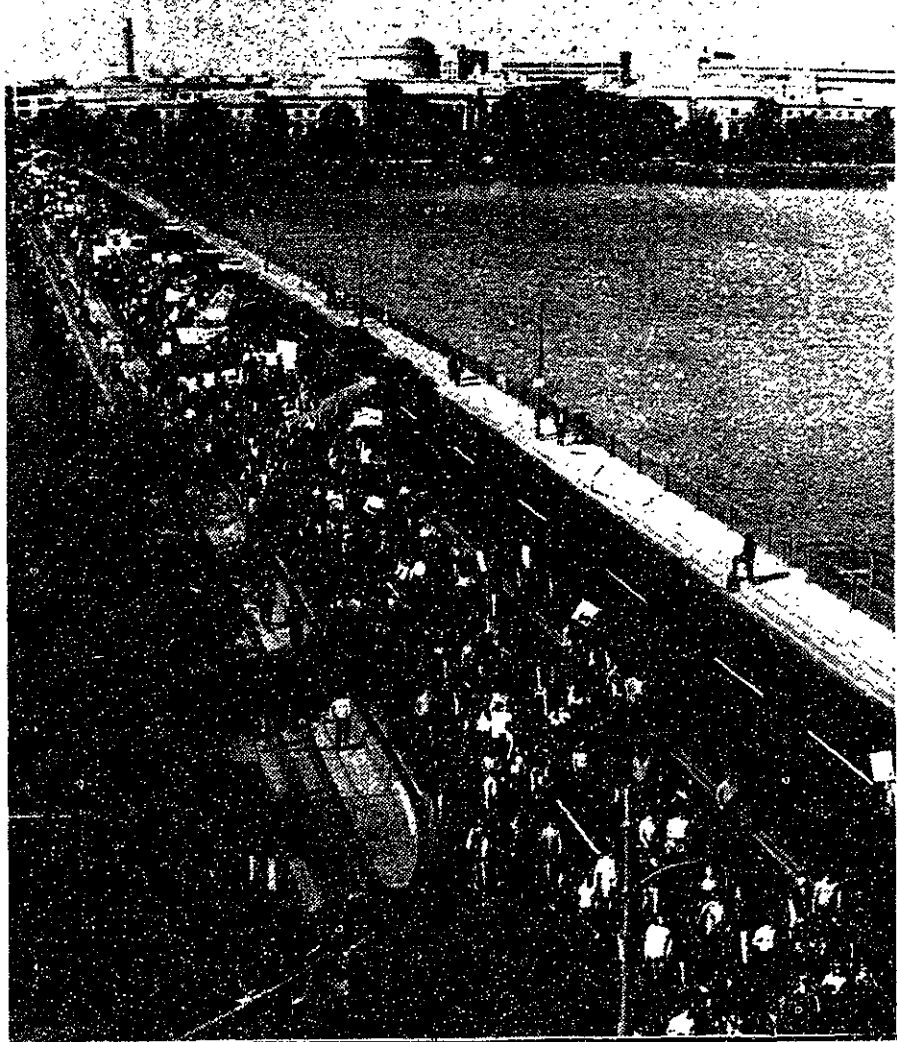
Maybe the war will end



Photos by Craig Davis, Gary DiBardi, Harold Federow, and Richard King



If two and two



and fifty make a million

By Bruce Schwartz

Salutation to ancestors: Praise unto Marches on Washington, Exorcism of the Pentagon, the Snows of New Hampshire, the Seige of Chicago, and Woodstock. Hail memories pain and fair.

Now: It began in the heat of the summer, was honed in an autumn month of demonstrations and political indigestion was brought to fruition for the Ides of October. And we were marchin' anymore. Liberal or chickenshit radical, you could be happy with October 15. No fear of getting busted! No danger (well, not much) of getting your head bashed! "Cops wouldn't dare take on 100,000... "No lawbreaking! Non-violence! Peace! Love! Like returning to

the halcyon days of Hashbury.

So yours truly weighs in for the good guys and manufactures posters and goes to meetings and raps and winds up in E-21 the eve of the M-day along with thirty other pacific types grinding out banners, posters, slogans, signs—all the grist for the brand of psychological antiwarfare we students seem to excel at and love too much. And on the other side of the campus, the legendary feverish preparation. G.C. Thomas and a squad of partisans silkscreening through the night. Arenson, sleepless and running a fever, manning the East Lounge H.Q. Otto Piene preparing polyethylene propoganda— plus a cast of thousands, sleeping. Were they dreaming of sugarplums as of the night before Christmas?

Or was it only the observer's own anticipation that read expectancy into the chill, clear night air— that made the empty streets of Back Bay seem to be waiting for the tread of marchers?

And the observer

The observer, meanwhile, not content to merely observe, made an ass of himself constructing drop posters and hanging them on the Student Center where the winds got at them and destroyed them before they ever saw sunrise. And his response: he went to bed. His dreams he cannot recall, but they may have been of legions of Angry Americans demanding ends to American evils and Congressmen yes—voting those ends, and Richard Nixon toppling from the throne in the flood of the People's rage.

And for all the publicity about middle-class businessmen joining in, this assemblage on the Common nevertheless was 90% or more Woodstock and no more than 1% Rotary. "We are The Majority," the rostrum banner said, a half empty boast as far as voting strength goes, for this majority was obviously not much past 18. And the amount of hair on these young heads may be representative of Boston but not of Kansas or Camden, N.J.

As Movement— well, I don't know. The last-minute influx of liberals and politicians may have diluted it. But as carnival it made it in the best surrealistic tradition. There was SDS— RL of MIT, and chapters from Northeastern, Harvard, Boston State— attempting to grab attention from the march which they had not actively supported, posturing militancy with NLF flags and "Ho Ho Ho Chi Minh," spicing the march with just a bit of tension until the columns met and the SDSers were lost in a throng that outnumbered them a thousand to one. There were Piene's insane balloons—"Where's the MIT contingent?" "There by the phallic symbols"

Almost a revival

There were the vendors and the hawkers— peanuts, popcorn, Che, Mao? There was Baron von Muchausen's Flying Circus: One (Please turn to page 15)

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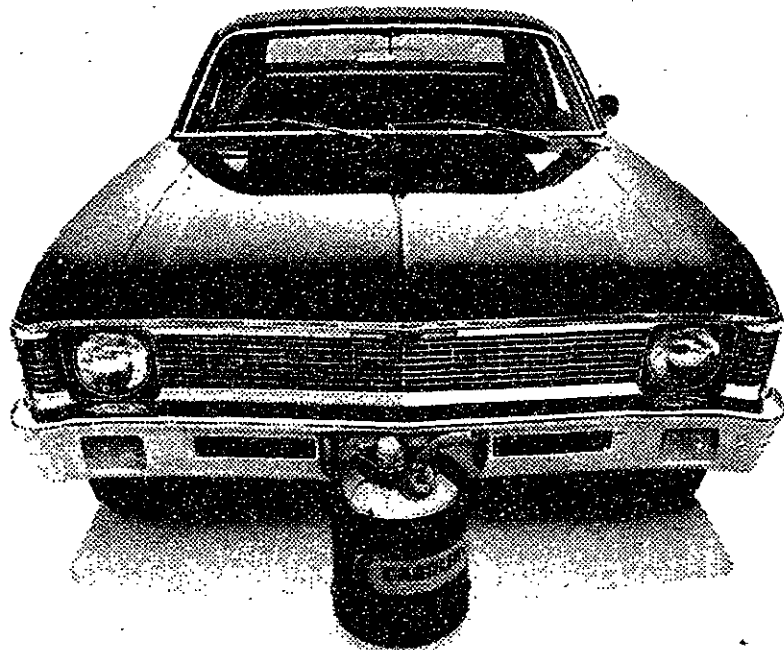
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SENATOR, BU PROF BLAST ASIAN WAR

(Continued from page 7)

towards the Common. A huge cheer went up when the announcer stated that the attendance estimates had surpassed 100,000.

College press barred

Almost everybody seemed happy about the demonstration except members of the college press. Breaking with its announced policy, the Mobilization Committee refused to allow student reporters in the press area, giving priority to the "establishment" press.

The crowd was also treated to an aerial show including two planes that were towing favorable and unfavorable banners. A skywriting plane traced out huge peace symbols while several helicopters circled constantly. Another aviator dropped pro-Nixon propaganda leaflets on the crowd.

Meanwhile, on the ground, Nixon and his policies were under attack by every speaker. Zinn, a prominent spokesman for the Left, called for an apology to North Vietnam by the American people. He also viewed the huge gathering as "an attempt to build for the first time in American history... a democracy based on the needs and the will of the people."

Shame on Nixon

"It is a shameful thing," Zinn continued, "when a President of the United States says that he is not going to listen to 100,000 people who are gathered to protest against one of his policies. He may say that he is going to ignore us but we'll make sure he won't ignore us. The last President who said he would ignore us is now herding cattle on a ranch in Texas."

The rally ended with a stinging attack on Vietnamese policy by Peter Camejo of the Student Mobilization Committee. He drew one of the largest responses of the afternoon from a somewhat diminished crowd when he promised never to sell out the movement until the troops had come home.

While the demonstrators were filing out of the park and starting home, the national media began to analyze the results of the day of nationwide protest. Whatever its effect, the leaders of the Student Mobilization Committee were elated Wednesday evening. While no one had any idea of how much money had been collected, they were satisfied and were ready to begin the plans for the November March on Washington.

POLICE EXPLOIT SEX IN NEVADA POT BUST

CARSON CITY, Nevada (LNS)—The Nevada Supreme Court ruled that female undercover police agents may use "sexual wiles" to combat traffic in narcotics.

In a recent pot trial here, defense attorneys cried "unfair" over a narc named Shiela using her "sexual wiles" to get into the guy's room where the dope was. After sampling their stuff she opened the door to the police, who had no search warrant, and the bust was on.

Announcements.

* Attention all graduate students! A graduate student who is registered as a full-time student when he is mailed an Order to Report for Induction may request that his induction be postponed until the end of the academic year. He should make the request in writing to his local board and ask the Graduate School Office (3-140) to send certification of his registration.

* There will be a General Assembly Meeting Tuesday night in the Sala de Puerto Rico at 8 pm. An election for a member of the Executive Committee will be held with nominations coming from the floor at that time. The Agenda Committee will meet at 11 am today in W20-401.

* Announcement of a new course offering: 15-951 Research Seminar in Education U(1) 2-0-4 (Schein). In this course, students conducting educational research or experiments (or those who intend to conduct such experiments in cooperation with the "Commission") are given academic credit for such research in a flexible, open format. The course itself is an educational experiment; those who participate in the course will generally determine the structure and procedures of the course. All students interested in enrolling must call Wells Eddleman (x3161) or Edward Grossman (354-6981). The initial meeting will be scheduled this week. Enrollment will be limited, probably to ten or fifteen students.

* Information on programs of Ford Foundation doctoral fellowships for black students, American Indian students, and Mexican-American and Puerto Rican students is available from Mr. Michael Baram in the Graduate School office, room 3-134.

* There will be undergraduate student positions open on the Faculty Committee on Academic Performance (CAP). The committee has powers over the advisory system, academic probation, disqualification (flunking out) and withdrawal. Its chairman is Prof. Campbell Searle (4-206, x4184) and its executive officer is Jane Browning (26-213, x4164). Students, especially those who have been or are on probation are urged to phone either Wells Eddleman (x3161, 868-2134), chairman of the Nominations Committee, or Edward Grossman (354-6981), ex-student member of the Committee.

* Elections to Rhodes Scholarships will be held in all states in December, 1969. Scholars-elect will enter Oxford University in October, 1970. Interested male juniors and seniors (US citizens only) should contact either Prof. Gilbert Strang, 2-271, x2683 or x4396, or Prof. Robert Rotberg, E53-489, x3641.

* Prof. David Wilson of the Mechanical Engineering Department will speak on "An Engineer in Nigeria" at an ASME meeting Wednesday, October 22, at 5 pm in the Bush Room. Coffee and doughnuts will be served after the talk.

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Golfers even season mark with 6½-1½ victory over BC

By John Light

The MIT golfers evened their season record at 2-2 last Tuesday at the Concord C.C. as they soundly defeated Boston College by a score of 6½ to 1½. Solid scoring and good putting in the clutch situations brought about the lopsided score.

Leading the way for Tech once again was Ken Smolek '70 who maintained his undefeated record with a come from behind 1-up victory. Smolek was one down after 16 holes, but managed to win both 17 and 18 to emerge with a victory.

Playing at number two was Don Anderson '70. He trailed by one going into 15, but a birdie there and a par on the tough 16th hole gave him a 1-up lead which he held for the last two holes. Another 1-up winner was Bob Armstrong '70 who sank a clutch five foot putt on the last hole to win the hole and the match.

After a long layoff, Gregg Erickson '70 came through with

a 77 that netted him a one-up victory. After losing an early lead, Erickson and his opponent began trading holes. Only three holes were halved in the see-saw match, one of which was the last with Erickson holding on to the lead he had taken on the 17th hole.

Andy Smith '72 and John Light '70 had the easiest time for the engineers. Smith won three of the first four holes and went four up on 10. His lead was cut to two by the 13th, but wins on the next two holes ended the match with Smith on top 4-3. Light rocketed to a five up lead after the first nine. He lost 10, but won 11 and 12; and a tie on 13 gave him an easy 6-5 victory.

The only MIT golfer without a win was Mark Davies '72, who tied his opponent.

The golfers wind up the fall season next week when they take on Clark, Brandeis, and Stonehill.

Nixon's foot in mouth

(Continued from page 4)

is much more questionable than that of the deposed Abe Fortas, whose ouster the Republicans engineered. Fortunately for Haynsworth, he is not also Jewish.

Next there is the matter of the Green Beret killing of the Vietnamese double agent. Very little is known about the actual facts of the matter, but what is known clearly indicates that Nixon personally ordered the dismissal of charges against the eight, hoping in this fashion to cover up what surely would have exposed the vicious rivalries between various branches of the

NOVEMBER ACTION HITS IMPERIALISM

(Continued from page 3)

The purpose behind the timing of the November Action is to build on consciousness developed by the Moratorium. While the coalition supports the Moratorium just as it does any anti-war action, its members feel that ending the war is not enough. Their viewpoint is that American imperialism, as the cause of the war and Third World repression, must end.

End imperialism

Ansara sees November Action as the first step of a Movement aimed at ending American imperialism. The Movement Ansara describes, with the present coalition as its vanguard, would be seeking a revolution. Their immediate aim is to educate the people into a "democratic consciousness." The way the Movement plans to accomplish this is through canvassing, teach-ins, and the example of their own actions.

Armed Forces in Vietnam, rivalries for which Mr. Nixon, as President, would have had to answer. Curiously, the White House at first denied that it had anything to do with the dismissal, then a few days later announced that yes, in fact it had and had been lying all along. To top it all off it put the frosting on the cake by giving as the official reason for dropping charges the fact that the CIA would not let its agents testify. To cite *Time Magazine*, "The claim that the CIA would not allow its agents testify was only a pretext — and a clumsy one at that."

Vietnam

Lastly we come to the crux of the issues, Vietnam. First there is Hugh Scott's call for a sixty-day moratorium on criticism of the President, a blatant attempt to manage the press, as if the President hadn't already had about eight months of silence. Secondly there is Nixon's statement that he "was not going to be the first American President to lose a war," thus managing to ignore the sentiment of the majority of his

constituents. Lastly and most gross, is his implication that he really didn't give a damn what the people thought anyway, as evidenced by his policy statement on the October 15 Moratorium that "I won't be affected by it whatever."

Apparently Mr. Nixon feels he can rule by the smoke-filled room techniques of the fifties and get away with it. He listens only to a choice elite of advisors, is constantly vacationing in either Florida or California, and in general just seems so buoyantly proud of himself that he's decided that the American public should simply have faith in him, that he's doing the right thing. He will do the thinking and make the decisions for all of us, and we need not concern ourselves with matters of politics.

Message for youth

In conclusion, the only way to stop this is to fight back. Mr. Nixon must not have a moment's peace while he continues to play King and prosecute the war. A message to all American youth would seem appropriate here. Dick Nixon before he dicks you

Moratorium phantasmagoria

'If you faced the real truth'

(Continued from page 12)

plane with a streamer "End the War Now" and another "We Support Nixon", a skywriter and a couple of planes dropping leaflets ("What's it say?" "It says, 'Dear American soldier. . .'" "pro-ing the war. You almost hoped for Snoopy and the Red Baron to show. But they never did

Then there were the freaks blowing weed (the cops stayed off the Common; Mobilization monitors were responsible for order.) Finally, there was the guy shouting over the P.A. "What do you want?" "PEACE!" "When do you want it?" "NOW!!" . . . and all I could think of was an A.A. Allen revival meeting I'd once seen in Philadelphia. "Come to Jesus!"

It seemed that the continued horror of five years of the war, the continuous beating of political information on the consciousness had induced a mass freakout love-in in the park: If you faced the real truth of what Zinn and Camejo were saying as they lashed the US, really faced it (not just yeah, man, ain't it terrible), you could only cry, or shout aloud and rebel, or laugh and be joyous; and most people prefer the latter.

Mr. Nixon and the event

In the last days before the event it became almost a matter of "Everyone is going"; the event—the numbers, the posters, the noise almost came to transcend the issues. Yet, Richard Nixon should make no mistake when he considers what he has seen through the distortion eyes

of the media, which always dwell more on appearance than on substance: these people will not stay tranquil long, not if the American system continues to dash their hopes on walls of indifference, not if the Ides of December arrive and there has been no start of real disengagement from Vietnam. The anger has been temporarily vented in a football game spirit; but it will be back in a month and not easily appeased, then.

(Later, doing a post-mortem via NBC, we learn that Congress today considered the Eisenhower Silver Dollar and two potato bills. TWO POTATO BILLS!!!! Are they kidding?)

To be heard

Tonight, the angry man sits in the middle of Commonwealth Avenue, alone once again and pondering what he has seen. He's been there four score years and four; he's seen a lot. Today would have pleased him. He sits on a bronze chair on a granite base and on that base are carved these words, that all who passed him today should have read, and pondered: "I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD." William Lloyd Garrison spoke them before our first civil war; if they are not heeded better now, we may find ourselves in a second.

Are you listening, Mr. Nixon, in the vastness of the White Palace?

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The Tech's staff not only knows what is going on; they know why things happen and what things are happening that some people don't want to talk about. Joining any one of our staffs puts you in the middle of what is happening on campus and makes you part of a publication you can be proud of. Nothing quite matches the feeling of seeing your efforts on the news stands every Tuesday and Friday.

There are now openings on all of our staffs. We are seeking now staff members from all classes who are interested in learning journalism and business with a friendly, cohesive group of students who know where it's at. News reporting and writing, features, entertainment and the arts, advertising, business, layout and production; if you feel you might like to try your hand of any of these, stop in and talk to us next Tuesday evening.

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Benchwarmer

By Jay Zager

Last Tuesday at an informal gathering of coaches, captains, and managers, varsity soccer coach Bill Morrison brought up the subject of spectators at MIT sports events. Citing the poor publicity given to all athletic contests, Coach Morrison reasoned that a more active publicity campaign would guarantee an increased attendance at his soccer games, as well as other sports activities.

Morrison's basic premise - that current publicity is poor - is correct. As of now, announcements of up and coming athletic activities are hard to find. *The Tech* is usually the best source of information regarding team schedules. A second information medium is the Institute Calendar where sports events occupy about a half column on the inside. DuPont will furnish team schedules on request, and most of the team managers have mimeographed copies of their team's schedule. The basic fault in this type of publicity is that the individual student must take the initiative if he is to find out what's going on.

How many Techmen actually plan to attend sports events? The few random spectators usually found at a fall baseball or soccer game are people who happened to be walking past Briggs Field or even more commonly they are friends of one or two of the players. Generally, these people will pause for about half an hour and then leave the field not really caring about the outcome.

MIT does little to encourage attendance. Where else but Briggs Field can one find a baseball field without a solitary bleacher seat or any type of scoreboard? Fortunately, the problem will be resolved this spring, but for many years it has continued in its present condition.

If people will not seek out information about MIT sports events, and if the coaches are really concerned about attendance, then a more effective publicity system is needed. Two years ago, in advance of a baseball game between MIT and Harvard, three sophomores as part of a course project silk-screened two hundred posters announcing the game and distributed them throughout the Institute. People all over the school realized that there was a game. As a result attendance at that game reached about 100 people. Most of these people stayed at the game for only two or three innings, but the fact remained that they had come to see what was happening. At the following home game no such posters were displayed, and attendance reverted to five or ten people.

Viewing an MIT sports event, especially during the week, cannot possibly be considered a planned activity. People will simply not study the schedules and reserve time to see soccer or baseball games. Thus, the only way to increase numbers of spectators is to generate awareness using posters and blurbs. If a particular sports event has some important meaning (like last years MIT-Umass lacrosse game) people will plan to attend. But usually, relative importance of the game will have no bearing on attendance.

Coach Morrison must realize that watching an MIT-RPI soccer game is not the most exciting thing to do on a Saturday afternoon. Most of the people at MIT don't know the first thing about soccer, except that the players can't use their hands. Combined with a full schedule of IM football games, people will usually not drift over to the soccer field. It's true, as the coach points out, that strongly enthusiastic home fans can inspire a team, but for now the soccer team will have to rely on its own ability.

Batsmen win final fall tilt

By Jay Zager

Every college baseball coach at some time in his career will have this dream about the perfect ballgame. He'll see his hitters pounding timely hits through the infield while the runners are smartly moving along the basepaths. He'll see his pitcher go nine innings pitching a neat six hitter as he strikes out eleven batters, while walking only four. And he'll see his fielders playing flawless baseball at positions they've never played before.

For Fran O'Brien and his Engineers the dream was a reality as MIT turned back Massachusetts Bay Community College for the second time this week. The game, a 5-2 victory, was played last Monday on Briggs Field and completed the fall baseball program.

By previous agreement MBCC served as the home team, and in the bottom of the third they took their only lead of the game. A lead-off triple by MBCC's second baseman was followed by a one out single through a drawn in infield. Two passed balls and another single gave MBCC their runs.

Tech rallies in sixth

The Techmen stormed back in the top of the sixth. Ken Weisshaar '72, the sophomore shortstop who batted .296 for the fall season, led off with a single to left. Catcher Moose Freyberg '70 tried to bunt the runner over, but MBCC's catcher fielded the ball and fired to second. His throw was a little high, and as it drifted into center field the varsity had runners on first and second with no out. Pitcher Bruce Wheeler '70 then lined a single to left center which scored Weisshaar and sent Freyberg to third. After Al Dopfel '72 fanned the breeze, first baseman Art Kilmurray '72, MIT's leading fall hitter at .304, hit a wicked double that raised the chalk dust on the left field line. Both runners scored, but Kilmurray, who is no threat to Tommie Agee or even Ed Kranepool, was nailed as he tried to stretch his hit into a triple.

MIT added solo runs in the eighth and ninth innings. Weis-

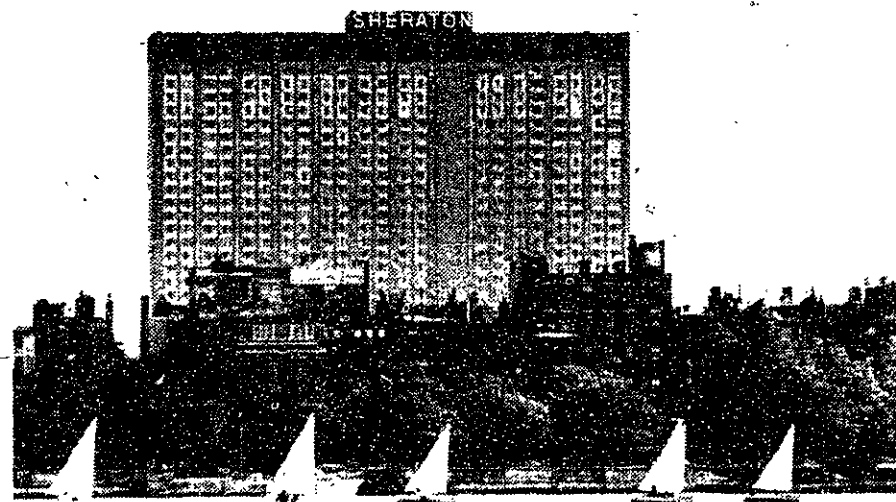
shaar singled in the eighth and scored on Freyberg's first hit. In the ninth Bobby Dresser got his third single of the afternoon stole second, advanced to third on an infield out, and scored as Wheeler grounded out.

Wheeler retires 20 of 22

The ten MIT hits was a high for the season, but the real story of the game was the pitching of Bruce Wheeler. Bruce was a little

shaky in the first three innings as he gave up both runs and four of the six hits he allowed, as well as three of the four walks. But once he found the groove, he was unstoppable as he retired twenty out of the last twenty-two batters he faced. Along with Dopfel, Pat Montgomery '71, Art Kilmurray, and Chuck Holcum '72, Wheeler will form the nucleus of this year's pitching staff.

Crimson upset sailors in Oberg Cup races



Sailors spread out over the Charles during Monday's Oberg Trophy races. Harvard grabbed first with the engineers coming in a close second.

Photo by Craig Davis

It was Harvard that stole the silver on Monday when six teams gathered at the MIT Pavilion for the Fall running of the Oberg Trophy. Press releases had heavily emphasized the strength of Tech for the greater Boston title, with crews skippered by Dave McComb, Steve Milligan, and Pete Nesbada.

Six races were held in each of three divisions in an east wind shifting across the Charles in long slants. With Chuck Wayne as his crew, McComb stumbled in the early going, then posted a surprising fifth in the second race. Walter McKay of Northeastern led off in that division with two firsts, while Jeff Storer of Harvard joined McKay at the halfway mark with six points.

Milligan dropped the first to Abbot Reeve of Harvard, also the second and third. Steve somehow couldn't seem to find the handle in those early races, and it hurt him psychologically later in the day.

Nesbada, with Denny Boccard as his crew, won the first two races but finished fourth in the third, as Joe Worth of Harvard evened up the score. Thus at the lunch break, the Crimson led with 15 points over MIT's 23 and Northeastern's 33.

McComb suddenly awoke at this point and won each of his remaining races by big margins. Milligan, however, still wasn't

himself and could manage only a 2-4-2. Reeve, his Harvard opponent, finished off the day with five firsts under his belt. He won top skipper honors with only 8 points.

Only two races to go and MIT four points down, Nesbada was hit by hard luck also. He lost the race and the C division title to Harvard. So the regatta ended with Harvard out in front by 7 at 34, MIT in second, and BU surging to third with a distant 62 point total. Tufts and Northeastern tied at 72. Emerson rounded out the field at 106.

CONGRATULATIONS

METS!

BC trounces thinclads

By Buzz Moylin

A strong Boston College cross-country team overwhelmed the Tech thinclads by a score of 17-38 Tuesday at Franklin Park. BC succeeded in capturing the first four slots which guaranteed the Eagles' victory. The winning time posted by BC's John Iles was 25:39 for the five mile

course.

Co-captain Larry Petro '70 led the Techmen to the finish line in fifth place with a time of 26:04. Sophomore Rich Goldhor placed sixth, Eric Darling '70 eighth, Chip Kimball '72 ninth, and Craig Lewis '72 tenth.

This was Tech's third loss of the season. The harriers have

been running without the services of All-American Ben Wilson '70 and John Owen '70. Both key men have been sidelined with injuries and are likely to miss the entire season. However, the squad is hoping for better luck against the University of New Hampshire on Saturday.

The freshman team lost to the BC frosh by a score of 24-32. The Engineers were handicapped by the absence of John Kaufman. Individual honors went to BC's Bill MacDonald, who covered the better than three mile course in 17:09. MIT's Greg Myers placed second in 17:29. Terry Blumer finished fourth, Bob Virgile sixth, and Billy Decampli ninth. Jim Foran completed the scoring in eleventh position.

On Deck

Friday

Soccer(F)-Harvard, home, 3:30

Saturday

Sailing(V)-Invitational, home, 12:30 pm

Sailing(F)-Sloop Elim at CGA

Tennis(V)-Brandeis Singles

Tourney

Cross Country(V&F)-UNH, away, 1:15 pm

Soccer(V)-Amherst, home, 2:00

Golf(V)-ECAC Finals at Bethpage, NY

How They Did

Baseball

MIT(V) 5 - MBCC 2

Golf

MIT 6 1/2 - BC 1/2

Sailing

Second in Greater Boston Regatta

Cross Country

BC 17 - MIT(V) 38



Sophomore Ken Stone (23) sends ball out of reach of two WPI attackers in last week's 6-3 loss. Wednesday's contest against BU was postponed because of the moratorium.

Photo by Craig Davis

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